

Plague

Bombay Bacteriological Laboratory.—

"Plague.

Supply of anti-plague vaccine.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Order no. 2649.

Bombay Castle, 15th April 1918.

Letter from the Director, Bombay Bacteriological Laboratory, Bombay, no. 889, dated the 5th February 1918:—

" I have the honour to inform you that the demand for anti-plague vaccine is very great. During the past year nearly two million doses of this vaccine were despatched from the laboratory so that the stock in hand has been completely cleared out and the vaccine is now despatched from the laboratory as soon as it is ready. From eight to ten thousand doses are prepared daily, but there are orders on hand to-day for seventy-one thousand doses more than can be supplied; there is, in consequence, some delay in obtaining material when it is called for. This delay may cause inconvenience or more serious trouble in places where the people demand inoculation.

" 2. I have learned, for example, that at Vizagapatam so great is the clamour for inoculation that the Collector has had to put on police to prevent the people from mobbing the plague inoculators'.

" 3. In order that the supply of anti-plague vaccine may be used as economically as possible, I think all district officers should be instructed to apply for such quantities as they may immediately require so that the vaccine is not held in stock pending an outbreak but is indented for only when the disease has actually become epidemic. When indents are made, if I am informed that the vaccine is for immediate use, I will endeavour to meet the indents as quickly and as completely as possible.

" 4. The difficulty in complying with all demands arises from the fact that suitable bottles can only be obtained in limited quantity. Supplies are received by each mail from London, but the quantity arriving is insufficient. The India Office has kindly assisted Dr. Maynard in London in securing the despatch of bottles by the mail steamers, but further instructions to the India Office from the Government of India may assist in obtaining a larger supply.

" 5. Plague is at present widely prevalent throughout India so that the mortality from the disease is likely to be very great during the months of March, April and May. Inoculation is the only means likely to decrease this anticipated mortality. Those who have been inoculated and who are living in the midst of plague infection are three times less likely to contract the disease, and if they are attacked, twice as likely to recover from the disease as those who have not been inoculated and who are living in like surroundings.

" 6. A prolonged experience of inoculation has shown that if plague prevailed in a town of 12,000 inhabitants where one-half of the population was inoculated, it would be reasonable to expect 180 cases of plague and 135 deaths among the uninoculated, while only 60 cases and 21 deaths would be observed among the inoculated. Inoculation in this town would result in the saving of 114 lives. It follows therefore that if inoculation was adopted in all plague-infected centres, many lives would be saved.

" 7. A copy of this letter has been forwarded to the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India."

Memorandum from the Surgeon General with the Government of Bombay, no. C.—280, dated the 28th February 1918:—

" Submitted to Government in the General Department.

" 2. The Surgeon General agrees regarding paragraph 3 that, owing to the scarcity of bottles at present, only such quantities of vaccine as are immediately required should be indented for.

" 3. The suggestion in paragraph 4 is recommended to Government. Please see also correspondence ending with this office no. C.—278, dated 5th March 1917, on this subject."

Memorandum from the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education, no. 69, dated the 7th March 1918—Forwarding copies of the following letters:—

L Genl 299

Letter from the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India to the Government of India, no. 299, dated the 20th February 1918 :—

" I have the honour to forward for information a copy of an endorsement no. 890, dated February 5th, 1918, from the Director, Bombay Bacteriological Laboratory, giving cover to a letter addressed by the Director to the Government of Bombay, in connexion with demands for anti-plague vaccine.

" I would suggest that the instructions contained in paragraph 3 may be conveyed to all local Governments."

Letter from the Government of India to other Local Governments and Administrations, no. 68, dated the 7th March 1918 :—

" I am directed to forward a copy of a letter from the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, no. 299, dated the 20th February 1918, and enclosure, on the subject of the supply of anti-plague vaccine from the Bombay Bacteriological Laboratory and to request that [with the permission of the Governor in Council, Lieutenant-Governor (in Council)] instructions may be issued to district officers to comply with the suggestion made in paragraph 3 of the letter from the Director, Bombay Bacteriological Laboratory.

ORDER.—The attention of the officers concerned should be invited to paragraph 3 of the Director's letter and they should be requested to comply with the suggestion made therein when plague vaccine is indented for by them.

2. The Government of India should be addressed with regard to paragraph 4 of the Director's letter.

G. A. THOMAS,

Secretary to Government.

G. O. no. 2649, G. D., dated the 15th April 1918 :—

To

The Commissioner in Sind,	The Civil Administrative Medical Officer.
The Commissioner, N. D.,	Sind,
The Commissioner, C. D.,	The Assistant Director, Medical Services,
The Commissioner, S. D.,	Aden Brigade,
All Collectors and the Deputy Commissioner, Upper Sind Frontier,	All other Medical Officers in the Presidency,
The Political Resident, Aden,	The Municipal Commissioner for the City of
All Political Agents who are not also Collectors,	Bombay,
The Surgeon General with the Government of Bombay,	The Agent to the Governor, Kathiawar,
The Sanitary Commissioner for the Government of Bombay,	The Resident, Kolhapur, and Southern
All Civil Surgeons,	Maratha Country States.
	The Government of India (by letter no. 2331, dated the 28th March 1918).

No. of 1918.

Copy forwarded for information and guidance to

Savarn.

10/5/18.

RB Mureban

At 406 of 1918 Political Agent's Office, Aden

Date 10 May 1918

Forwarded with compliments to the D. W. of Savarn for information & communication to the Asst. Surgeon Savarn.

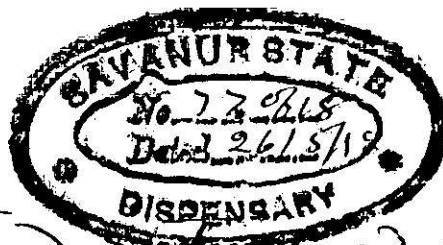
Recd 18/5/18

Below to 406 from the Stenger
office
18-5-18

No 352 of 1818

I forwarded to the the anti
Lupine for information, note
the same

Sanom }
Rev. No. 52 18/5/18 }
Rev 25/5/18 }
Revenue
Division



Noted and returned with
compliments to the Director of Savanur

M. S. S. S. S.
Medical Officer
Savanur State Dispensary

Recd
29/5/18

File

30/5/18

No.

278

Camp Ron,

30th Nov. 1917.

From,

Mede

E. G. Turner, Esq., I. C. S.,

Political Agent, Dharwar.

To,

The Nawab of Savanur.

My Friend,

I have the honour to send herewith the
Inspection Report of the Dispensary at Savanur by the
Civil Surgeon, Dharwar.

Yours sincerely,



No 1037 of 1917
Huzur Office, Dharwar
13th Dec. 1917

Forwarded to the Dura for information

Recd

13/12/17

Immo 656

Shah Wali

Nawab of Savanur.

In R. No. 89
17/1417

Deants of Fire Savanur
16th December 1927

Forwarded w/le. to the Medical

Officer Savanur for information & guidance
with a certificate from the Civil Surgeon there.

To be returned Please.

Recd 17/12/57


 S. R. Srinivasan
 NO 1720/1917
 Saurashtra State Dikhan

No 17206/1917

Savannah State Dispensary
26th December 1891.

Returned with Compliments.

Interpretation: *Interpretation*

Sweet me

Merced Office Savannah Ga

Received
22 Nov 19
Gmno.
691

For the
my friend
share me
for riches
blessed in
of the
C. J.